

garden, perfect order, grand parties, ^{immense}
Apply HUMPfrey,
News Agent, Maryland.
(Continued on Page 3.)

—

at the ROOMS, 133 PITT-STREET,
at half-past 11 a.m.
THIS DAY, JANUARY 19th.

LOADING MATERIALS comprised in Nos. 75 and 77
George-street West
UNREVERSED SALE
SURREY HILLS.
Mortgagee's Sale.

REDFERN
Trustee's Sale.

ANNANDALE.
Mortgagee's Sale.

3 HOUSES, Nos. 26, 27, and 28
BULLANAMING-STREET, and
2 HOUSES, Nos. 29, 30, and 31
BULLANAMING-STREET, and
a BLOCK OF BUILDING LAND,
32ft. 9in. to ANNANDALE-
STREET, and
ROBE and GORMAN.

BY ORDER OF THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEES
COMPANY,
Trustees in the Estate of William Carnall (deceased),
SPERN—Nos. 59, 61, and 63 BULANAMING-
STREET, and two Brick Houses at the rear. The
property is built of brick, each containing 4 rooms and
washed, let at 10s per week. The Houses at rear each
contain 4 rooms, let at 5s per week. Total rents, 6s.
The land has a frontage of 52ft. by a depth of
100ft. and is a good garden.
APPLICATOR to the ESTATE, F. B. Frechill, Esq.,
Hunter-street.

ARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 133 Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock

THIS DAY, 19th JANUARY.

The above-described Property, situate in Bulls-gaming-street, a short distance from Cleveland-street.

CARMEN, VAN PROPRIETORS, AND HORSE DEALERS.

MARY HILLS, BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE AND EXTENSIVE STABLING. The Residence is known as No. 33 CORBEN-STREET, off Foremost-street, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, washroom, and a large stable, and the stable yard of brick, and contains

0 stable, 2 rooms over used as fodder rooms, and
accommodation for several vehicles. The whole property
is sit at 41 1/2 per week; land 37x 135. Im-
mediate possession if required.

ARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions
to sell the above property by public auction, at their
rooms, 131 WINDY STREET, at 11 o'clock on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1886.



OLD LOCKUP SITE,

THE FORMER GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, AND
 AND adjacent to the site of the old station,
 WILL BE SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC AUCTION
 IN ONE LOT.
 ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888,
 at 11.30 o'clock, by the Auctioneer,
 in accordance with the instructions of the
 MINISTER FOR LANDS,
 by
 HARDIE and GORMAN,
 at their Rooms, 133 Pitt-street, Sydney.

THIS MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF CITY BUILDING
 has a frontage of 122ft. 5in. to GEORGE STREET,
 and contains 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The
 building will be sold in one lot, including the stone buildings

Houses and Land For Sale.
INVESTORS, and other G.
 CITY. - 10 Cottages, returning £312; price £2000.

—4 Houses, returning £100 p.a. £100 p.a.
—Terrace Houses and Shop, retg. £600 p.a. £450.
VERLEY, near Farnham, Surrey, retg. £100 p.a. £500.
—SHOP and House, returning £104 p.a. p.a.
HUGH DUFF and Co., 100 Pitt-street.
INVESTMENT IN CITY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION
—Terrace 6 Houses, rental £275 p.a. an. BAL-
SH, Bg. return. HUGH DUFF and Co.,
100 Pitt-street.
LATHWOOD, —Charming Cottage, RESIDENCE,
cont. drawing-room, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, bath-
room, kitchen, laundry, servants' room, price £750, worth £1000.
HUGH DUFF and Co., 100 Pitt-street.
OSMAN'S, with beautiful harbour views. —Queen

ANNE COLEMAN RESIDENCE for Sale, on 7th and
 1st, bath, laundry, 2nd floor, 1000 sq. ft.,
 Bargain. **HUGH DUFE and CO., 100 Pitt-st.,**
FRONTAGE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS
—UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OF THE HAR-
BOROUGH COMMERCIAL RESIDENCE and handy to steamer,
 21000. Full particulars and maps to inspect from
HUGH DUFE and CO.,
100 Pitt-st.,
FRONT. — Leased, 4 STOPS and 2 HOUSES,
 returns \$250 per mo., less outgoings \$54.10, showing net re-
 turn \$195.80, less 30 years. Price \$1500.

JAMES and BLADE,
 69 Castlereagh-street.

FO minutes from Willoughby electric tram—Two Brick COTTAGES, land 50 x 152, returning £30 p.a., £65, 10 years' terms if desired.

JAMES and SLADE, 49 Castlereagh-street.

WE have a number of 4 and 5 small COTTAGES together, for SALE, showing over 10 per cent. re- and suitable for small capitalist who would live in and let and look after the others; easy terms if re- d.

JAMES and SLADE, 49 Castlereagh-street.

GENTLEMEN'S COUNTRY HOME for SALE about one hour by rail from Sydney, a MODERN

PERFECT COTTAGE, eight magnificent rooms, surrounded by 20 acres rich lucerne land, on the banks of an River, 6 miles Pontrist station. No expense has been spared in the construction of this beautiful residence. **WATER**, 12 large hot baths and every convenience. **ACCOMMODATION**, 100 beds. **RENT**, £1000 per annum. **TERMS**, EOP, large stable accommodation, all necessary farm houses, &c.; **RAILWAY** runs **THROUGH THE PROPERTY**, owner leaving for England and to sell at once. **ASKS** £10,000. **Apply** to **MR. J. COTTON** and **FULL PARTICULARS** apply **SIDNEY KAPPEL**, 80 **PHIL-STREET**.

FARMERS' AGENCY, 303 King-street.
EGG-LAYING—Five Hens returning 12 p. c. at reduced rates. **CHICKS**—2500 at 10¢. **EGGS**, 30¢. **303 King-st.**
GREEN DUREN, WYOMING.
 I have very good **DAIRY FARM**, 40 acres, 90 ft. milk and abundance of food, 20 head of cattle, 9 in full milk, pigs, and poultry, 2 cars and harness. **Wanted**, a man, as owner is leaving country. **Write with the letter to** **W. H. JOHNSON, GREENBUSH, WYOMING, Limited.**
WATER-FRONTAGE RESIDENCE AND GROUND, **UNDEVELOPED VIEWS OF THE BAY.**

COMMERCIAL RESIDENCE and handy to steamer.
 £1,000. Pull particulars and cards to inspect from
HUGH DUFF and CO.,
 100 Pitt-st.,
 LONDON, E.C.4.

GERMAN and **FRUIT COTTAGE**, 4 rooms, kitchen, bath,
 wash-house, city water, gas, 10 min. walk from *Victoria*
 train, land 44ft. x 110ft. *Torrens*. Ex-
 views, which can't be obstructed. Cost £700. Owner
 going colony and will sell at a bargain.

H. CROSSLEY, Lancaster-avenue, Macclesfield.

OLLONGONG.—For sale, in best position in town,
 near railway station, large DWELLING, 16 rooms,
 floor, &c., very suitable for boarding establishment,
 close view of harbour, and, in view of extensive im-

largely in value. For price and all particulars apply to
C. B. LYONS, 25 Moore-street.

TERNSHAW HEIGHTS,—only 4 minutes from station. Gt.
Gent's magnificent COTTAGE RESIDENCE, com-
drawing and dining rooms, 5 splendid bedrooms,
bath, shower, billiard, and billiard room, large
cotton tub, sink, &c., bathroom (fitted with lava-
cotton stands will back from street, pretty gar-
dens, side entrance, &c., charming views. Price
a genuine sacrifice.
HARVEY and CO. (late Fowler and Fowler),
62, Fetersham, opp. station.

SALE THIS—New Queen Anne COTTAGE, 4 rooms,
dishes, every modern convenience, beautiful gardens,

HARVEY AND CO. (late Fowler and Fowler);
on heights, only 5 min. from station, price
\$10 till 6 on Sale. Petersburg, apt. station.
TERSHAM—Handsome double-front Queen Anne
OTTAGE, quite new, never been occupied, still
contains wide hall through, 6 splendid rooms, kit.,
bath, and apron sink, laid out 50 square by measure
of busy architect. Torrens title; only 5 min. from
h. price \$2900, great bargain.
HARVEY AND CO. (late Fowler and Fowler);
see to market. Petersburg, apt. station.

all offices complete, electric bells, with all the latest in appliances; large block of land right on the hill; \$12,500, terms. 8. RITCHIE, Stannum-road, Pasham.

STANMORE—New double-front, Brick COTTAGE, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 fireplaces, with well worth inspection, being architect's office, 4455. (CHIEF, Agent Stannum-road, Petersburg.

STANMORE—Splendid Builders' Block Land 100ft, frontage, at £3 per ft. 8. Ritchie, Stannum-road.

HOUSEHOLD LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTIES—We have some REALLY GOOD Investments at KENNEDY, DRUMMOYNE, WARREN, BURNBURY, RIVERVIEW, and FINCH.

KEY, BURTONVILLE, BROADWICK, and PASHAM

TYON. Particulars posted in Rooms. **CLIFF,**
BYRON and **NAMSMITH,** The Commercial Land
and Estate Agency, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536,

GOOLWICH.—A splendid Water-frontage Block of LAND, 800ft. frontage to Palmer-street and 60ft. to Cove River, with a depth of about 800ft., for SALE, on easy terms. Apply
J. E. O'BRIEN, Woolwich : or
115 Elizabeth-street, city.

GRANDALL. near Farram-street—2nd, 3rd or 4th, almost new Brick OUTHOUSE, tuck-pointed front, rooms, &c., only £300.
Apply to **W. J. H. & COMPANY**, 130 King-street.

HOUSES 22 to 25, price £250. 4 good-positioned **HOUSES** close St. Andrews' Coll. Page and Co. 130 King-st.

FOR SALE. a Store Opportunity, **HOUSE**, 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, hall, balcony, &c.

1930, £25 deposit, balance 25s weekly, no interest.
YICKERY, 75 Pitt-street.

1931, NWICK, Aven-street, opposite Cowper-street.—
Valuable Building SITE, 20 x 220, for immediate
price low.
WALKER BROS., 105 Pitt-street.

1932, OSMAN.—A choice corner ALLOTMENT in Cowling-
road, area 50 x 132 ft, only 3 minutes from train, for
cheap. CLAIKE and SOLOMONS, Walker-
North Sydney : and 280 Pitt-street.

1933, AIRBOUNCE.—For SALE TWO to six ACRES,
Choice Sites, splendid mountain views, suitable
for men's residences, no agency.
JAMES PEARCE, Burnaby Junction.

RANDWICK, near Racecourse, Cottage RESI-
DENCE, very large drawing, dining, and 6 bedrooms,
bath, laundry, &c., corner block 60 x 100. E. F.
ER, Land and Estate Agent, 20 Elizabeth-street.

tures, and a shadow is thrown over his really remarkable abilities and daring intrepidity.

of the Empire are creating discontent among the subjects. The solemn promises of Abdurrahman to England not to act against the English have been broken. The Sultan has been obliged to give them into the idea that he wishes to not act against "Christian dogs" against men of another religion. The Sultan has been obliged to give them during which the Emir feared for his life. The accounts must be received with reserve, for the Emperor has a great number of friends in the friendship for England and few of his subjects believe in it.

Although peace will probably be concluded between Turkey and Russia, the Emperor will not appear to approach a satisfactory termination of the war. The Emperor has been obliged to give them more than with objections, and now the Russian papers assure that "great intrigues are on foot to excite Bulgaria and make her change her situation." The Emperor has been obliged to give them more than with objections, and now the Russian papers assure that "great intrigues are on foot to excite Bulgaria and make her change her situation." The Emperor has been obliged to give them more than with objections, and now the Russian papers assure that "great intrigues are on foot to excite Bulgaria and make her change her situation."

No disorders have broken out at Constantinople among the Armenians, hundreds of whom have been killed in the Caucasus. The Emperor has been obliged to give them more than with objections, and now the Russian papers assure that "great intrigues are on foot to excite Bulgaria and make her change her situation."

That so little notice is taken of the movements of the Germans in China, and their occupation of the Chinese coast, is a great loss to Germany, and more in the Far East, than the development of the movement, it is perhaps thought natural she should want a port in these regions. If English expansion in the East is not checked, the Emperor will probably be disappointed, though under other circumstances this alarm is fairly warranted.

The new Women's Medical Academy was inaugurated recently, and the studies there have already begun. This event is very important for the city, and for the whole of the Republic. A liberal spirit now pervading the Department of Public Education cannot permit that, which prevailed formerly, should continue. However, even now much prejudice still exists, and it is important to be overcome to bring things to this happy termination. I believe this academy is the first of its kind in the Republic, and it is to be regretted that even in this instance funds for the building and support of this useful institute have been procured only from the Department of Public Education. It is to be regretted that the Government has not constantly appealed to for money. But none flows in, for there are not wanting people who are not without means, but who do not wish to do medical study or advice, and who leave the doctor or doctoresses who are willing to toil and endeavor to remove places for the sake of a position. It is to be regretted that the Government has not viewed to enrich themselves, but from sheer humanity and kindness. Yet the expenses supporting such an academy are so great that it is not surprising that the Government has not done so.

Just 30 years ago in one of the halls of the Great Medical Academy of this city a great crowd had assembled to hear a young girl of 19 defend her thesis in the presence of the faculty and the students abroad. The interest was heightened by the fact of this girl being a Bashkir. Her name was Kashbarova, and her fathers showed her the greatest respect. She had come from her village, and had received her education at the expense of her construction of the sciences. She had been a diligent student, and children. The success of Miss Kashbarova was brilliant, and she received her degree with honor and looking very trim as the numerous applause of the audience.

Madam Bonhoff was the first Russian woman who officially practised as a physician. She did not return to her village, but remained here, and she celebrated the jubilee of her 25 years' most fortunate career. But this success gave no rest to some fashionable disciples of Esculapian, who sought to deprive her of her position.

The first doctoress was cruelly treated by publicists, and calumniated to such an extent that

population suffered extremely, and the scandalous stories that appeared in print and insinuation against this brave woman did the great harm. It was only 10 years later that the study of medicine was permitted to women, and then the course, open to men constantly being closed for political unreliability "on the part of the students." The Empress-Mother was quite against the idea of educating women, and she even threatened to destroy the purity of women, and encourage immorality and looseness of conduct. However, all these almost insupportable obstacles were overcome, and now there are more than 20,000 in Petersburg 120 women doctors, in Moscow 25, in Kiot 13, in Tiflis and other towns five or six. As regards the question of the necessity of an act concerning this subject it appears that most of these women die before the age of 40 or 45. The hardships they endure and the dangers they have to take for their lives are very great, besides the technical attitudes the doctors generally adopt towards them. The confidence of patients in their capacities is small; so that it is a struggle requiring masculine strength of mind to come out of victoriously, and, as a result, many of these doctors die disappointed, and some of the good ones—women die in the interior—few people yet know. Such successes are more respected up at our vicarages. In many cases, however, have proved themselves to be, besides delicate practitioners and saviours of lives, angels of light amongst Egyptian doctors.

The fear of the Government that these women should sow the seeds of revolution in the rural population and serve the cause of education in general, and particularly that of women, no more attempts are made to close the doors of the Russian Imperial Women's Empress being greatly desirous of advancing civilization.

Commercial schools for women are also being opened, though it cannot be said that Russian women show any great interest in such studies. In Russia, merchants' daughters are very seldom initiated into business, either by force in silence or occupy themselves with domestic duties. In Russia, most shops are almost all French or Germans, mostly

of Irresistible origin.

It is remarkable what success Russian music has been having to have abroad. In Vienna, Berlin and Paris hardly a serious concert takes place without a Russian number. The symphonies of Tchaikovsky and of Borodine, the overtures of Gluck, and the operas of Rimsky-Korsakov, the piano concertos of Tchaikovsky and Rubinstein and the beautiful violinello compositions of Dargaudoff, are executed by the best artists. Even the "Fiddlers' Ball" has been given in Paris. The famous band of the Frelsherejky Regiments is giving a series of concerts which so delight

W. C. CROFT

A TRADESMAN TALKS.

Mr. Frank Murray, 61 Castlestreet-street, Sydney is a high-class tradesman. None knows higher than he as a tradesman, and, being able to turn out the best of both, it stands to reason that he knows a good thing when he has to give it, and, as Murray is fond of finding the right words to praise it. He says:—

"The Indian's Indian Root Pills are a splendid thing for a tradesman to know from experience. No one could have been troubled more with bile than I have, and I could get no relief from any other medicine. One day a gentleman customer of mine came into the shop and found me so bad that I could not get up. He took a box of Indian Root Pills, and I never heard of them till then, so I asked him if they were good for biliousness and he told me they were. Everybody knows Murray's Pills were good. You try them and see for yourself. This is the best way to know whether a thing is good. Well, I did, and I mean to keep them by me, as they have positively cured me, as the directors and Luck were cured. And these because they are so mild in acting on the bowels."

HE CERTIFIES.

Mr. T. J. Concom, addressee, Glen Innes, gives the store for the gallstone cures. This is a

SHE KNOWS A GOOD THING
The lady who writes is Mrs. B. Paterson, Tunst Station, Wilemossa. Kindly forward by return post, a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. I received the last lot safely, and have derived much benefit from them that I think no one who values their health should be without them."

LADY'S LETTER FROM LONDON.

"For eh! the rain and the wind!" is the song says, and old songs are my most things sometimes have my misgivings whether or no they ever existed. For Sir Walter Scott, he wanted an epic quotation to head his chapter on the "Old Song," and added, "Oh! The Old Song." Is it perhaps sacred? It is a fact that the storm has been uncondemned, after a lovely "St. Luke's" service Sunday last. I am glad to write, nor fix my clumsy mind to flapping of curtains and the clattering of window frames; and the newspapers are positively monotonous with their pick-up loads, and their news of October 8th—The Golden Rule

"The middle of November will usher in a period of floods, gales, and storms of violence, espe-

near their 28th and 28th, proceeding from a small bunch of males," which certainly came true about the 20th of the month Saturn, Mercury Mars, entering the fiery sign of Sagittary, the 15th said, "Let there be fire," and there was. Quite punctually the great city fire was on the 15th. Their luck last year must have been too bold about fire, any way never since. "Great Fire of London" has there been such disastrous conflagration. The railway was prophesied for December is coming on as fast as it can, we will not suppose by arrangement, the suggested suicides have been proceeding merrily, especially among young persons.

[illegible]

I hear the Duchess of Sutherland looked no better than even when she opened an exhibition at the Royal Academy of students work (School of Art, Science and Technology) and in the evening distributed tickets for the first of her own dress. There is such a difference in presentation that I address! A gentle, pretty voice and a smile to carry further and "fetch" more, after all, than the severe and threatening air. People are not so much to be frightened, if made to feel that and no doubt is, good for us sometimes.

Mr. Andrew Reid, of "Vox Camanachd" fame, has in the press a volume of which a portion will be devoted to a brief history of the Gaelic language. It is a very creditable early-date. The author does not do it for herself, nor regale her as the "Hill of Criticism," falsely no-called, regales.

OF things, to the plane of sun-myth, tribal us or imagination. Mr. Reid is not the author of this essay; it will be written, like the other historical and philosophical chapters in his book, by a well-known authority on the subject, or female persuasion. Mrs. Green was asked

the book is a chapter, but says she can't understand it; and Miss Lina Ekersten, who looks on Christianism as a religion, says she has read the book, and thinks it is very useful and popular.

Mr. Grant Allen's book on the "Evolution of Man," is the most striking example of modern literature of putting the cart before the horse. It has been trying to read it, but it is so full of a method to keep a man from getting to the end of it, that I have been obliged to give up. It is full of attempts to throw doubts on the existence of Jesus Christ, and the beliefs of millions here me. Most thinkers who are not of the Christian faith, and who have intellectual depth have come to the conclusion that man's intelligence and self-consciousness are explained by the evolution of matter, matter, matter, and consequences. Mr. Grant Allen seems to me to be one of the few who are of the opinion that the Almighty God is entirely responsible for the evolution of the human brain. The Evolution of God is an attempt to construct the universe without divine assistance, without a soul, and Christianity is a superstition.

In "The Woman Who Did," as well as in "Evolution-Book," Mr. Grant Allen has tried to show that the world is a very bad place. He would only restrict his grateful plot to the humble brain to the batwings and blunders of the world.

[illegible]

to unmarried people in cases where marriage is improved, and to pass an Act, "of a sensible kind" as they express it, to enforce divorce. They are holding a meeting about it at Nottingham. Much better begin at the right end, and let marriage licence include a medical certificate of clean bill of health. That matters more than colour, more even than solvency (at least the ratepayer says so), in time we may come to build up an aristocracy of character. But Leontineau says this cannot be done by a matriarchate. The British Medical Association seems to me to have no proper

SOCIETY

EUREKA.

Mrs. Jacob, residing at 50 Oxford-street, W. reg., relates the following interesting story of her husband's illness, through indigestion and dyspepsia. It is every remedy that I thought might do me but all failed. I had been laid up in bed two weeks before I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and then, for the first time, my health began to improve. Previous to this I was unable to take solid food, and, for the first time, I was able to eat. I now feel better than I have for some time, and I am glad to say that my husband has been cured, and I cannot find words to express a high enough opinion of their order and efficacy. I am sure that everybody who has been affected in my case."

A FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

Mr. Hylan is not a man of words, but he has a way of telling what he does in a few words. He is a fisherman, residing at Wyand, N.S.W. "This is what tells us"—"I have been unable to sleep at night for some time, and I have been told that I should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have taken them, and I feel better than I have for some time, and I am glad to say that my wife has been cured, and I cannot find words to express a high enough opinion of their order and efficacy. I am sure that everybody who has been affected in my case."

ON THE DREADED NIGHT
The following remarkable narrative is told
by Mr. Allen Collier, near Gilgandra, N.S.W.
"On the 8th July, 1894, I started mail-drive
the best of health. It was a very wet winter
the mail had to go, hail, rain, or snow, and I
a bad cold, and then influenza, and I had
bad time of it. I tried all sorts of remedies

THE DEEP-SEA TRAWL
EXPERIMENT.

By ALEXANDER OLIVER.

I.

About nine months ago a gentleman de-
himself as an old North Sea trawler, who
just arrived in London from Victoria
an invention of his own for deep-sea fish-
called on me, and asked whether I could fur-
subject, which, I understood, was to be
Government to give him new fishing net-
recommended him to seek out Mr. Frank
This gentleman's name, if I remember
was Captain Nelson, and his little fishing cut
old Port yacht, long since sold to Melbourne

the conclusion that he knew what he was about and had all the appearance of a true man. I ought, perhaps, have referred him to the Commissioners of Fisheries, but as I had been given to believe that he was of deep-sea trawling on our seaboard coast, a large extent with my own, that is to say, disbelieved in it both topographically, lithologically, and financially, I thought Captain would not get much encouragement from the might from my enthusiastic friend, Mr. Events seem to show that he has met with measure of success.

Now, I am not sitting down to throw water on the experiment that has been authorized by the Colonial Secretary as Mr.

[illegible]

I would suggest that the first trial be at Shashanwan Right, working all round there from the north side, and then moving southward round them on the landward and seaward sides those banks.

By putting the log trail net overboard it would be a wise precaution, after having secured the position, to put the "after boats" down stream, so as to have them ready to cut the chain being cut in the centre, and a second boat to take up the cable, and two or three men capable of winch-landing if they were needed. The cable could also be used as to break if a rock or other obstacle was encountered. Then the point of departure would

and continued at the usual trawling speed, i. e. three knots an hour, for as many miles as thought desirable. Another buoy should be dropped, and the return "sweeping" continued and continued to the first buoy. If this procedure carried out for a few hours, sweeping free-

[illegible][illegible]

If I were in charge of these trawling operations with necessarily heavy other boards (such as described in the "Herald" of Friday last) I should not go to sea unless a strong removable war davit were fitted on each quarter in outboard sockets, capable of dealing with or at least three quarters of a ton. These will be invaluable, I think indispensable, in lifting and settling the boards, and pulling up the small fish of the trawl, and preventing the small fish from being lost in the bottom, and cost of the trawl and preventing it from fouling the propeller.

THE CURE IN YOUR

two bottles of Dr. Morse's Indian Root
Sydney. He took two bottles, and now
remedy the universal praise of this people
Precourse to this he informs us, he had tri-
sured which he could procure, but they did
He says that everybody in the U
district knows the extent of his suffering
They instantly relieved him, causing him to
torate large lumps of phlegm. Dr. Morse's
Root Pills alone have made life pleasant for
days continued, and his nights peaceful.

D. ANOTHER VICTIM TALKS
Mr. Michael Dwyer, Fernmount, N.S.W.

THE CITY BANK.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The sixty-eighth half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Sydney was held yesterday at the Commercial Hotel, the chairman, Mr. G. W. P. Gwynne, presiding.

The directors' report, the auditors' report, and the directors' statement, stated: "That the net profit of the bank for the half-year ended 31st March 1902, was £10,000, and the net profit for the half-year ended 31st March 1901, was £10,000. The directors have recommended that the net profit be divided into two equal parts, one part to be paid to the shareholders, and the other part to be carried forward to the reserve fund. The directors have also recommended that the reserve fund be increased by £10,000, and that the directors be authorized to make such further arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose of increasing the reserve fund." The directors' statement also stated that the bank had received from the Government a grant of £10,000, and that the bank had received from the Government a grant of £10,000.

The directors' statement also stated that the bank had received from the Government a grant of £10,000, and that the bank had received from the Government a grant of £10,000.

of urines, held chiefly as cover for old debts. This accounts for the absence of reduced prices of the bank's securities, and for the high net earning power of the bank. While my proposals have been made in dealing with the referred to, it is advisable to continue the policy for some time longer."

Mr. [redacted] has much to say in meeting you here to-day under conditions which concern the business of the bank, of a new character. If you will kindly turn first to the figures of the balance-sheet now in view, I would direct your attention to the assets of the bank by presenting some of the figures which may not at first strike some of you looking at the figures. For example take "Notes in circulation, \$25,129,108," and add deposits and other liabilities, and you find in all, \$34, we have a total of \$1,100,555,750. The amount of \$1,160,555,108 is the sum of the

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strong in coin, holding rather more than against our liabilities. Now, I am sure very gratifying for you to hear all this the fact that some disturbance has been the usual even fear of the bank's change in the management during the

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to the protectionist argument which in fact should be worth 94, but such is not the case. Although wheat is 64 dearer there than in the States, also 30a per ton dearer. So users of flour for the pleasure of knowing they pay 30a per ton for it than they should so, say to protect the grower. Mr. Lorne and his followers must be wrong. Mr. Lorne, in Victoria in 1894 it was thought they had a duty of 15 94 per ton, the same, and that our farmers here got about the same time. How's that, unless I am wrong? It is to the intelligence of your readers to discuss it.

I am, &c.,
January 14. W. H. CHITTENDEN

action to
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make me
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assault make in throwing out the first gas
corruption within. The second is a plant
an Expectant that opens and unfolds the
to be kept, and there, in a molting man-
ness its duty by throwing off the plagues as
transfers from the lungs by expiring ap-
think it. However, while giving out, it
strength to the kidneys. This encouraged, the
large amounts of impurity from the lungs,
then thrown out forcefully by the urinary
passage, and which could not have been dis-
posed of in any other manner. The kidneys
guarantee the other properties of the P
engaged in purifying the blood, and the
characteristics which exist pass by either or
thus taken up and conveyed off in great q

THE GREAT FEMALE GENITIV

Females who value health should give care
in this. It is well worth it, in a short
as physicians that females cannot too high-
ly value. They have good health and ques-
dreds of females who without them were
side in their graves. They purify the blood
characteristics which exist pass by either or
thus taken up and conveyed off in great q

health, and interesting appearance. A box of Pills is a great Medical Companion at certain times. From one to three should be taken every day. Relief is obtained in a few days. It is a sure and safe remedy, and will keep the system in a healthy condition. These Pills are sold by chemists and stores at three pence one shilling and three halfpence per box, six better six shillings. If not obtainable, write to J. C. Comstock, Company, Limited, 31, Strand, Sydney, will forward same upon receipt of the price. They are a purgative blood purifier, cure all diseases, such as boils, blotches, pimples, and are also positively cure indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, sick headache, liver complaint, and all skin diseases in men, women and female travellers.

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SHIPPING.

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Special Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The numerous imitations of **FRANZ JOSEF PILSENER LAGER BEER** compel us to remind the public that there is only one way to examine the genuine Lager Beer, and that is to ask for

**FRANZ
JOSEF
PILSENER**

Everything about it is copied except the quality. Label, bottle, shape of label, colour of label, general design, capsulæ—everything EXCEPT the quality.

Please note this. It is no secret to our part.

**FRANZ
JOSEF
PILSENER
QUALITY**

We are willing to accept the public verdict.

One who is asked for
Lager Beer when
YOU ARE FOR IT.

JOSHUA BROTHERS' AUSTRALIAN BRANDY.

BOOMERANG BRAND.

HIGHEST UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Philip Molesley in his recent Lecture on "Alcoholism," said:—"Our AUSTRALIAN BRANDY has attained a REPUTATION WHICH IS INDISPUTABLE. It has been recommended by the London Medical Press, 'The British Medical Journal' and 'The Lancet,' to wit, and it has been used in many of the English Hospitals, and in Asylums and other Institutions under the London County Council."

GUARANTEED 18 YEARS OLD.

WILLIAMS' WHISKY.

TUCKER AND CO., Agents, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL

of this week, January 21,
contains

14 PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS. 14

DEPARTURE OF THE ORLANDO.

Two Views of the Harbour, showing the Orlando on her way to the Heads and the Crew of Friends on Man-of-War Steep.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN PORT.

His Excellency Admiral Pender.

The Admiral with his Staff and Officers, specially photographed for the Mail.

SKETCHES AT THE SCIENCE CONGRESS
by the Mail's Special Artist.
(Sir James Hume).

Professor Davell.
Professor Spencer.
Professor Hutton.

TO-DAY'S PAPER.

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HOW GRAIN IS HANDLED IN AMERICA.
A Page of Illustrations.

STORIES, FASHIONS, AND USEFUL
INFORMATION.

PRICE, SIXPENCE.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK,
Limited.

NOTICE TO "B" DEPOSITORS.

The Directors of the Australian Joint Stock Bank,
Limited, have the honor to inform the "B" Depositors
that the same have been placed at the disposal of the
Branch Office, 142 LACE STREET.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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BRANCH OFFICE, 142 LACE STREET.

LONDON OFFICE, 75 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET.
LETTER BOX, 505, UPPER VICTORIA STREET.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898.

The Russian and French Ministers at Peking object to the British proposals for the opening of ports in China to trade and commerce as a concession to Great Britain assisting in the liquidation of the war indemnity due to Japan. China hesitates to accept the British proposal chiefly from the fears of incurring the hostility of Russia.

The "Times" says that it is acknowledged on all sides that the basis of the negotiations carried on by the British Minister at Peking is substantially the same, and in harmony with the best traditions of British policy.

Letters from New York indicate that so far as the route has been commenced from the United States for Kienloping and the Yalu river gulf.

Five railway companies have booked 45,000 passengers across the continent, and two Pacific steamship companies are providing passages for 300 people.

Many sailing vessels are leaving New York and proceeding round Cape Horn, bound for the mouth of the Yukon River.

The United States Consul at Harbin has warned General Blanco, the Spanish Commander

FOR BRUISES AND INFLAMMATIONS.
For Stomachic and Bilious Affections
The Physician's Cure for Cuts,
Rheumatism, Gout, and Gravel.

DR. HENRY'S FLUID MAINTAINS the
Strength of the Blood, and gives Health to Infants,
Children, delicate Females, and the Structure
of Pregnancy.

SOLD
THROUGHOUT
THE
WORLD.

[illegible]

D. RUDOLPH BORMANN has removed from 26 Gilead-st., to Derby House, 30 Gilead-st.

A **PAPER** OF THE
THE BEST NATURAL ASPRIN WATER,
relieves the most violent headache.
Sole Importers, The Anglo-Siam Co., Ltd.,
4 Sturton-place, London, W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention is respectfully directed to the following:-

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this or any other paper must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot accept and oblige insertion of the matter without duplicates of which are sent to other newspapers. All communications intended for publication must be addressed to some responsible columnist should be addressed to Farnham.

All advertisements and communications on business should be addressed to JOSE FAIRBANK AND SONS. Advertisements should reach this office not later than five o'clock on the day before they are required under heading they are intended to appear.

While every care is exercised in the selection and printing of notices and advertisements, the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in reference thereto. They may cause them to be withdrawn from publication any advertisement they may deem to be objectionable, although it may have been received in the ordinary course of business.

ward of Kamala, on the road to Kharotom.

Indian Treasury bills to the amount of £100,000,000 have been authorized nearly 10 times over.

A shipment of 56 tons of Vancouver salmon, consigned to Messrs. W. Wedell and Co., has arrived in London in excellent condition. It weighed from 54 to 62 lbs per lb.

Yesterday the third test match between the English Eleven and the Australian team was contested at Adelaide, the Englishmen finishing their first innings with a victory over the Australians. 236 runs they had to follow on, and when stumpers were drawn for the day had lost four wickets for 161.

Intense disappointment is expressed in London at the action of the Englishmen in their first innings, the newspapers describing it as wretched and paltry.

Mr Hugh Nelson, Premier of Queensland, has notified the Government from the Natal Government stating that the importation of cattle from Queensland had been prohibited, owing to the prevalence of tick.

The floodgates designed to keep out food waters from the Gulf of Gympie are reported to have proved entirely successful during the recent floods.

Mrs F. O. Litch states that the European people

KOLA-NUT COFFEE OR COCOA.
Griffin Bros., opp. Town Hall, Sydney.—Advt.

donation of best sugar, Denescher increased by 40,000 tons. He estimates that the campaign will show a deficiency of 96,000 tons. He says that they have 150,000 bales were oatmeal and 5721 sack. Nevertheless the faulty character of many of the lots offered, even oatmeal, is a serious matter.

Business in investments on the Stock and Share market yesterday was on a limited scale, the market prices being low, but generally upward. All Government securities were strong.

of provincial difference, and for the upgrowth of a sense of national unity and a feeling of national patriotism was tend to diminish and ultimately to obliterate these local distinctions upon which the Government has so long relied. There will be one of the highest functions of the Federal Parliament to foster these changes and to expedite this result.

The Premier intended to introduce the next session of Parliament a Municipal Amending Bill which will provide, among other things, for a statutory endowment of £15,000, which may be that the difficulty over the £15,000 promised by Mr. Reid some years ago, and which was never paid, of course, the necessity of putting the Government aid to municipalities on a fixed basis must have become of late increasingly apparent. The Municipalities Act of 1867 in the 12th section declared that in the first five years after incorporation each municipality should have a pound for pound endowment from the Treasury; for the second five years, ten shillings in the pound; and, after that, five shillings in the pound. And therefor, Parliament said with an emphasis which now reads out of place, all contribution from public funds by way of endowment should be at a rate of one shilling in the pound. There were 1,400 municipalities in existence already in existence in 1867, and an Act of 1838, while a much larger number had been a quarter of a century. It is not contribution from public funds absolutely considered, but the question of whether older than 1 year? By no means. The percentage of Government endowment grants, upon the total revenue, is in the case of suburban municipalities only 2 per cent. in the year 1896, and 10 shillings 25. For the year 1896, the

appeals to no party feelings. The possibility is to overcome one of a mere matter of order and procedure, and to the end which it is desired to reach. When we are told, as we sometimes are, that they are of a nature which renders federation impossible, it is well to remember that difficulties of a similar character have not deterred numerous of our smaller and large business are combined to form a trust. The case is that several colonies possessing different tariff systems and exhibiting largely different powers of consumption are called upon to contribute by way of a common fund, in proportion to their respective populations, and to receive refunds proportionate to their contributions. This demand, in itself, as has been shown in the report of Mr. Coghlan, involves great difficulties of assessment, owing to the varying tariffs and the constant fluctuations of the same. But the difficulties thus arising are to be largely increased by the intrusion of unknown factors resulting from the future establishment of a new federal tariff in substitution for the colonial tariffs now existing, and from the appearance of the border duties now in force between the colonies. How far trade and revenue conditions will be affected by these changes we may conjecture, but we cannot accurately estimate; and in view of these future contingencies no arrangements can be made which are as certain as those which are temporary, and subject to alteration as the effects of these changes become disclosed. All that we can, Treasury contribution to local government in this colony was a little under £125,000. The framers of this Act did not contemplate that the system of municipal government would be dependent upon the public Treasury. The nevertheless, is what has happened. Every Treasurer must have had experience of the endless demands from his councils, their members, and the Municipal Conference. We are not disposed to think that the same would be true for this attitude; on the contrary, considering the faults of legislation whereby they are hindered in collecting revenue, the fall in rateable values, the sparseness of population in the various municipalities, together with the perpetual demands for roadwork, sanitary and other improvements, it is a difficult matter for them to make ends meet without some aid from the public purse. Allowance has to be made for these circumstances, even while we feel that there are many municipalities which are in a backward state, and that local government which relies to the extent of 25 per cent upon the Treasury is not a robust institution.

I have checked some of the figures at the times of the first municipal establishment in the colony, and find that the State is bound to provide its full quota for 15 years. Meanwhile the old bodies, which it was hoped would do good to the quinquennial show a greater capacity for self-support, continue to be as much dependent on the public purse as the bodies which have already appeared of 18 municipalities, suburban and country, and

therefore, except from a provisional arrangement is that it be approximately equal to the population of the cities now existing, that it be so arranged that it provides for the final revision and decision in the light of full experience being left to the justice and full competency of the people of the State, and that it be primarily to the modest purpose of reaching a provisional arrangement of this kind that the efforts of the people be directed. In this way, besides what statutory endowment they can claim, are always represented in the State Assembly, and are thus able to appeal for special grants in aid of their local work, so that the State is subject to no undue demand for its resources in the incidence of their distribution.

The crown or half-crown in the pound goes equally to the suburban municipalities with its large rateable area and to the remote country districts with its very small rateable area, and is distributed in that order where the lowest population

the Finance Committee have been directed. It has all through been recognized that the State should be found towards assessing the amounts to be returned to the different States if accounts were taken during the transition period produced by these great changes, so as to make the State's contribution to the way by customs to the federal revenue. But this method is in itself subject to great deductions. In the first place it does not meet all the difficulties resulting from the fact that the different States have rates of consumption of the different colonies. And in the next place it is open to the serious objection that it perpetuates the system of custom-houses and customs entailed upon them from the colonial system. It has been said, will have to be maintained except the collection of the duties. Those delegates who are anxious for unrestricted trade being established between the colonies, and who have the feeling of practically every member of the Convention, have been reluctant to maintain even the appearance of customs relations between the colonies after federation. The complete abolition of customs is a question to what has been called the "bookkeeping" solution. But pressed by the inability to discover any equally effective method to substitute for it, the delegates have been obliged to accept the method and the largest amount of rates and the State owes it to the people to help them in proportion to their sold. The principal difficulty is that it is included all along for the towns and more populous districts first, but those who nearly half a century ago, dealing with territory and circumstances widely different from the present, had no doubt that the government had it in view to extend that system farther and farther until it should embrace all the settled districts. This is where a more liberal measure would be than for the suburbs. There are not wanting arguments to support the contention that in a just division of the public contribution towards local government the colonies should have a larger share than should have more consideration than the hitherto.

It will be a great gain to all these bodies and a great relief to the Treasury when the extension of the Customs duty by a large relation, and when the constant appeals for public money that are now heard from municipalities and councils shall cease. As things are at present, the colonies are called upon to give and even to contribute to the Government with a view to getting more money. These appeals backed as they generally are by a big

members of the House of Commons, and the recommendation and the adoption of a system of "limited bookkeeping" for a period of years sufficient to cover the process of transition, during which the trade of the different colonies will, under the pressure of identical customs duties, be steadily tending towards uniformity of conditions. The solution, as we gather, is not to be found in the immediate abolition of the existing system of representation, but in the proportion of the voting power of the population and by a majority of the elected House, to whom full powers are given to take the measure of the pressure of their Parliamentary friends and the wrath of the disappointed councillors. Then, when the money is made available, or even when only a probability, there is cause for suspicion

In the prompt expenditure incurred by the Men are to be bought for urgent public improvements, which in some cases are contrived for the sake of employing ratepayers and giving a fillip to local interests. In such cases, the Government is bound in duty to do so, in full time, without a very strict regard to the propriety of the work undertaken. In consequence the relations of the councils with Parliament and Ministers are more interdependent than is good for any party. Unpleasant things are said to be going on in the House of Commons for party purposes of special endowments and grants, and the purity of politics would gain by statutory regulation of the subsidies paid to municipalities. These considerations ought to be in the forefront and in some proportion to the resources of the councils, giving to remote

we were providing for the disappearance of the component elements of the State of Tasmania, there would be no financial problem at all. Inequality of contribution might still exist in different parts of the national territory. Such inequalities doubtless exist now in different parts of the same country. It is hardly possible to make the contributions of the various States and Territories varying, say between the population of Broken Hill and that of the New England district, as widely as between Western Australia and Tasmania. But no need is given to such differences. On the one hand there is an overwhelming on the side of one uniform scale of taxation, and on the other we trust that in the long run and on the whole fair justice is done. When the time comes that the citizens of the various States are as strong a sense of national unity as is possessed now by the citizens of New South Wales the formidable financial problem which now offers so difficult a crux to our financiers will have disappeared. Everything which makes for gradual unification, for the slow effacement

places a longer help than to suburbs and large country towns; and a limitation of the use of the subsidy to approved and high quality property must be insisted. A recent instance showed how dejected the councils are to take money subject to departmental oversight, but some check upon the expenditure of State subsidies would not be amiss.

Incidents, have occurred during the last few days which show that in several trades there are an excellent demand for labour. We have, for example, the case of the firemen on board a steamer at Melbourne, who refused to leave port on a Sunday. Their case it, perhaps, rather exceptional. The Harbour Board has determined that no work should be done at the port on Sundays, although they occasionally give exemptions to captains who are hard-pressed to maintain the time-table running of the steamers. The Board took advantage of this regulation, and they added another complaint to the effect that they had several times

compelled to sail on Sunday mornings. The fact is that, owing sometimes to the weather and sometimes to the pressure of business, the steamers arrive late at the intermediate ports, and instead of leaving at the regular hour of 10 o'clock on Saturday, they are sent on Sunday, after everybody has been at work during half the night, in the early hours of the morning.

men may fairly claim that they are entitled to the benefit of the regulation which forbids Sunday labour. At the same time it must be said that the firm was not thoroughly satisfied with the result. It is interesting to note the probability is that they made their stand knowing that on account of the nature of intercolonial trade their services would be required in one or two other months. In Sydney it has to be noticed that two gangs of coal-lumpers refused to work on a steamer because a few non-unionists had been engaged. This was simply a matter of principle, and what the union had nothing to do. They were soon, however, employed on other ships, and it is not reported that the vessel which they left suffered much inconvenience. In Newcastle it is said that a number of coopers refused the other day to work at the wages which were offered to them. And in Newcastle the bricklayers are demanding a measure of wages which exceeds the standard wage. All these things conspire to prove that some of the trades are fully occupied, and are much more prosperous than they have been for several years. It is therefore not able to be said that unless the terms are satisfactory to them they must have reason to think that there is an ample outlet for their skill and labour.

We have lately published items of news from the north suggesting that a movement is showing itself among Australian miners to make towards Klondike and the Yukon goldfields, so as to be in readiness for the first signs of the relaxation of the rigours of the Arctic winter. A cable we print to-day shows the encouragement given to this movement by the fact that it is being exhibited in the United States. We are told of 45,000 passengers being booked by rail across America, of 25,000 people being provided with passages by two Pacific steamship companies, and of many sailing vessels leaving New York for the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the mouth of the Yukon. With the very early stage of the Northern season is considered, these signs go to show that later on there will be a rush to the Klondike upon a scale unprecedented in the history of gold-seeking. Whether the immensity of the migration will operate to give stimulus or check to the similar tendency in these colonies has to be seen. But, judging by past experiences of the contagiousness of gold excitement, we are probably right in believing that the movement is likely to still further grow, result of its own enormous volume and momentum. The case, then, is that a few weeks or months will probably see streams of uncounted thousands of goldseekers converging from many parts upon one of the most remote and inhospitable regions of the earth's surface. The housing and provisioning of these masses of men in a region utterly destitute of every source of local supply would tax the commissariat

and transport services of the greatest and most highly organized military system in the world. The thousands of American seekers will go in utter ignorance of what provision is being made by the spontaneous enterprise of trade to supply their wants. The character of the movement is such that the balance of demand supply in regard even to bare necessities must be blindly fortuitous. Every condition seems to be furnished for the occur-

but they were unimportant with the exception of an inch at the Namibias, 25 paces at the Cape of Good Hope, and 100 at the Falkland Islands. The temperatures following the shift of wind to the north are everywhere higher. Those reported yesterday inland were—Rooske, 101°; Bismarck, 101°; Port Moresby, 100°; and several close up to a century.

NAVAL NEWS.—The *Prideau* passed Queen's cliff yesterday morning, bound to Melbourne, one of the ports of call, on her way home. Some 100 miles off the coast of Western Australia, the *Prideau* was sighted by the *Ringhina*, the greatest to relieve the *Leard*. The

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Archibald Langley was a visitor to the Admiralty in the afternoon. The inspection of H.M.S. Tanagra was completed by 4.30 p.m.

MR. L. F. DE SALES (M.L.C.—It is notified that the "Government Gazette" that Mr. Leopold F. de Sales has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY—The Minister for Industry and Commerce has been invited to the meeting of the Executive Council of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to be held on the 20th inst.

will visit one or more of the village settlements in South Australia. At Broken Hill Mr. Garred will open a new primary school and the Tintinara College established there. On the return journey the Minister will visit the Salvation Army buildings in Melbourne. Mr. Garred will return to Adelaide on the 10th inst. and in the next week he will travel to Stuart Town, Dubbo, and Nyngan, and possibly he will also proceed to Wallangulla. His next visit will be to Goolburra, where he will be for the purpose of inspecting a girls school, which is to be inaugurated on February 8. The following day he will open a school at Nyngan.

NEW MAGISTRATE—A meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday, at which the addition of 14 or 15 names to the roll of Justices of the Peace was discussed. The names to be dealt with at the meeting was, we are informed, wholly of a routine nature.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEA—

press reports of the scientific expedition to Fiji, under the leadership of Professor Agassiz, favorable particulars of the completion of the labour party at Suva, and the return of the Yarela to the Yarella left Suva for Wallagalla, where the boring party had been left. The boring party had been there a month, and on the arrival of the Yarella was informed that it had taken 700 fathoms of cable, but said so, as it was decided to stop the work and pick up. All the boring gear and stores were on board by 9 o'clock on the 25th, and Suva was reached at 6 p.m. on the 26th, and the Yarella sailed on the 6th, and 7th instant the west end of Viti Levu, Malolo, Waisi Lave, Vomo, and Kanidava were visited, and on January 9 the Yarella left Suva for Nadi, arriving there on Saturday. The members of the party left the steamer at Suva, it being their intention to proceed to Aden.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION.—The expediency of constructing a line of railway from Cuddeford, the terminus of Simpson's railway, to Dural, was further considered yesterday by the Public Works Committee, and the following resolutions were adopted:—That Mr. John Charles Huxst, a fruitgrower, who has lived at Dural for 40 years, said he believed that the grove would be prepared to pay £100 per acre for the privilege of cutting away in the tract of fruit, by the discontinuation of Dural, and by its use to the grower, a railway

adjoining it at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

ASPHALTUM WATER SUPPLY.—The Ashmole almoner had under consideration at his meeting on Monday night a letter from Dr. William G. Burt, of Assam, in which the gentleman said he had written to the "Herald," showing that the water supplied by the Water and Sewerage Board was contaminated with arsenic, and was therefore injurious to defective filtration. Colonel Rose, the president, did not attempt to deny any of the statements he had made, but simply said that the water was pure.

THE ALABASTER QUESTIONING OF 750 MASHES TO THE SQUARE INCH, AND THEREFORE THE WATER IS AS PURE AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IT." Thus actually contradicting the statement of the same gentleman, apparently guilty in ignorance of the alabaster filtering process taken in other places, i.e., by the London companies, which so purify the water as to render it fit for drinking purposes. We look that its solid contents are reduced to a maximum of one grain in 250 gallons. He added that recently the bed removed some tons of alabaster from the bottom of the reservoir, and only rapidly relapsing into their former dirty condition. Only a few days ago he took a pair of water from his cistern with similar results in it. It is very probable that the water will continue every support in having a master of such urgent importance investigated as early as possible, and it

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SPECIAL CABLES.

FROM THE "HERALD'S" LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

MEN LEAVING THE UNIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

It is reported in connection with the strike of engineers that many of the men are leaving the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and are accepting work upon the employers' terms.

The unions of the allied trades are subscribing reluctantly and illiberally to the strike.

LOCKOUT IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Six engineering firms in Lancashire have issued lockout notices to their employees.

STRIKE OF COTTON SPINNERS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

An extensive strike of cotton spinners for an advance in wages has taken place in New England, United States.

Fifteen thousand hands are affected by the strike.

TRADES-UNION INTIMIDATION IN GERMANY.

STRINGENT LEGISLATION CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The German Socialists have obtained possession of and published a Ministerial circular issued to the Federal Government suggesting the enacting of a stringent law to prevent intimidation on the part of trades-unions.

Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Financial Secretary of State in the German Government, has strongly condemned as an official breach of trust the means by which the Socialists were enabled to publish the circular.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

DISCUSSION IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

As the result of the support of the Monarchist party the French Government obtained a majority of 58 in the Chamber of Deputies in favour of the postponement of the discussion upon the Dreyfus case.

During the debate M. Melins, the Premier, threatened to resign unless the motion for the postponement was agreed to.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

A WARNING BY THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The United States Consul at Havana has warned General Blanco, the Spanish commander-in-chief in Cuba, that if the lives of citizens of the United States or their property are destroyed he will immediately summon the warships of his Government to take action.

The adherents of General Weyler, the late commander-in-chief, who was recently recalled, are fomenting disorders in Havana.

THE SOUDAN.

A DORVISH POST NEAR KHAIR-TOUM CAPTURED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A detachment of native troops at Kassa, in the Eastern Soudan, has captured a Dorvish post 100 miles to the westward of Kassa, on the road to Khartoum.

THE YUKON GOLDFIELDS.

AN IMMENSE RUSH.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Letters received from New York indicate that an immense rush has started in the United States for Klondyke and the Yukon goldfields.

Five railway companies have booked 45,000 passengers across the continent, and two Pacific steamship companies are providing passages for 25,000 people.

Many sailing vessels are leaving New York, and proceeding round Cape Horn to the mouth of the Yukon River.

INDIAN TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Indian Treasury bills to the amount of £1,000,000 have been subscribed nearly 10 times over.

FRENCH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

General Zurlinden, commander of the 15th Army Corps, has been appointed Military Governor of Paris, in succession to General Sausseur. General Jamont has been appointed commander-in-chief.

THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

NEW STEAMERS BUILDING.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Messrs. Turnbull, Martin, and Co., the well-known shipowners, of London, Glasgow, and Dundee, are having four steamers, each of 8500 tons, built for the New Zealand frozen meat trade.

VANCOUVER SALMON IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A shipment of 86 tons of Vancouver frozen salmon, consigned to W. Weddell and Co., has arrived in London by the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Tokoa in excellent condition. It realised from 5d to 6d per lb.

MORE GOLD.

More Ogden's Gaiety Gold Cigarettes will be your cry when you have tried this delicate weed.

THE OPENING OF CHINESE PORTS.

OBJECTIONS BY RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Russian and French Ministers Peking object to the British proposals for the opening up of ports in China to trade and commerce, as a condition for Great Britain assisting in the liquidation of the war indemnity due to Japan by providing a loan of £12,000,000.

China hesitates to accept the British proposals, chiefly through the fear of incouring the hostility of Russia.

The "Times" says that it is acknowledged on all sides that the basis of the negotiations carried out by the British General Sir Claude Macdonald, the Major-General Sir Claude Macdonald, and the Major-General Sir Claude Macdonald, and in his money with the best traditions of British policy.

IMPORTANT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

BRITISH COMMERCE IN CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that Great Britain regarded China as the most hopeful place for future commerce, and her Majesty's Government was absolutely determined that whatever the cost, if necessary at the cost of war, that door should not be closed.

ANTI-SEMITIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Serious anti-Semitic demonstration have taken place in Paris.

Mobs marched through the streets shouting "Death to the Jews."

There were great disturbances in the Latin Quarter.

The Anarchists fought in favour of the Jews.

Many arrests have been effected.

THE TEST MATCH.

CRITICISM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Intense disappointment is expressed in the score of the Englishmen in their first innings in the test cricket match against Australia. The newspapers in commenting on the batting describe it as "wretched," and the scores as "paltry."

EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Herr F. O. Licht, of Magdeburg, in his monthly circular on the beet sugar trade states that the production during the month increased by 40,000 tons. He estimates that the campaign will show a deficiency of 96,000 tons.

GERMANS AND CZECHS.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Legislature of Bohemia has placed the German and Czech languages upon a similar footing, both being regarded as essential in the Government service.

By the Language Edict German is the official language in Bohemia, and for some time past Prague has been the centre of a strong agitation in favour of the rights of the Czechs. This agitation culminated in the recent riots and bloodshed in Prague, the capital of Bohemia. During the riots the fear that was inspired of violence and brutality caused many of the Germans to self-protection to take down or paint over the signboards containing German inscriptions. Prague had then become a Bohemian again. No man dared speak German. Most people who showed themselves wore the tricolour ribbon in the buttonhole—the symbol of the great intellectual unity of Slavdom; for even Czechs do not believe in the ultimate realization of a vague political dream. Many wore the ribbon for self-protection. Even German Jews displayed it. The tramway companies took the precaution of painting over every German word appearing on their cars and hanging out their tricolours. In public buildings only Bohemian was heard.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, Monday.

The hearing of the charges preferred against Captain Denyer, master of the steamer Labra, in connection with the wreck of that vessel, was commenced at Fremantle to-day. Captain Denyer confirmed the evidence given by him at the preliminary hearing. The inquiry will be continued to-morrow. The Labra wreck was sold by auction to-day for £6. The latest news from the wreck is that the vessel has not yet broken up, the weather being very fine.

The Principal Medical Officer has recommended a series of regulations precautionary against the introduction of the bubonic plague.

The Premier, telegraphing from Albany to the Commissioner for Works, after expressing his congratulations on the success of the loan, adds: "You may now proceed to put the Coolgardie water supply scheme in hand at once; proceed with railway to dam site, build the dam, and call for tenders for pumping machinery and pipes, and generally push forward this work."

TASMANIA.

HOBART, Tuesday.

Splendid raids has set in.

Lieutenant Chairman of H.M.S. Penguin, was married to-day to Miss Webster, daughter of Mr. A. G. Webster, chairman of the local board of directors of the Union Steamship Company.

Mr. G. G. Webster has been appointed manager of the National Bank of Tasmania.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE DISASTROUS BUSH FIRES.

AUCKLAND, Tuesday.

Reports from various parts of the colony where bush fires have been raging, state that all danger is now over, smoking and smoking fires are out. The area of devastation is very extensive and the damage enormous. In Pahiatua district alone it is estimated that over 30,000 sheep have been burned.

ACCIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Ranfurly had a narrow escape at Queenstown last Sunday. While awaiting to embark on a launch he was attacked by a hungry seal animal, plunged forward and knocked him down. The animal and the buggy passed over his Excellency who, however, escaped with a severe shaking.

FOUR CROWN WHISKY

25

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STUDIES will be Resumed on **TUESDAY,**
1st February.

RELIABLE Piano Tuners sent to all parts. Repairs a specialty. J. Harrison and Co., 274 Kingst. N York.

